BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$ 2 00
" 3 months	6 00
" 6 months	10 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	3 00
" 6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 7.—At auction to-day Confederate five year bonds opened at 113, and closed at 101 1-2; five hundred dollar bonds, of the hundred million loan, due in 1881, brought 120; all securities having declined, most of the offerings were withdrawn. Bank stocks sold at an average decline of fifteen dollars; gold twenty-three for one.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that specie is subject to a tax in kind of five per cent.

A decision in a *habeas corpus* case was rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals to day fully affirming the constitutionality of the conscription acts and the act abolishing exemption of persons who had furnished substitutes. All the judges concurred.

News was received to day of the capture of two Yankee steamers by a small party of cavalry. Further particulars deemed inexpedient at present.

It is said that Suffolk has been occupied by Confederate troops for several days.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, March 7.—On Saturday morning Harris' Brigade of Cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold, and drove them from their position.—We lost one man killed and took seven prisoners. It has been well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was intended as a grand attack. The enemy was much surprised to find Johnston in such force. No present signs of a movement on the part of the Yankees.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, March 7.—A special dispatch from Macon, Miss., dated 6th, says the Yankees have all crossed the Big Black. They burned nothing at Canton. They captured and carried off three officers of the Mississippi Central Railroad and many negroes, and destroyed provisions wherever found. They burned many houses in the country and tore up the railroad from above Wilhem to within a few miles of Canton.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 7.—The statement of Yankee Journals of the 3d inst., about Custer's performances is greatly exaggerated. The true version is this: He burnt three flour Mills, the Rivanna county bridge, near Charlottesville—blew up one caisson, not six, did not surprise our cavalry camp, did not get fifty prisoners, was whipped away by Beckwith's battery and Stuart's horse artillery, unsupported.

Our loss in killed and wounded not over twelve. He stole 300 horses from non-combatants, but took none from soldiers in arms.

All quiet in front.

From Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, March 6.—One hundred and twenty-one prisoners, captured by Gen. Forrest's command, above Okolona, were brought here to day.

MERIDIAN, March 6.—Sherman was reported at Canton on Wednesday inst. Our cavalry were fighting him on all sides. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Canton all day Wednesday. Sherman, in going through the country, issued an order that the men must rob the people of subsistence, which was effectually done. The Yankees took a large number of negroes from this section, and perfectly impoverished the country wherever the enemy have been. The telegraph is working as far as Morton, being repaired to the former western termins.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, March 7.—A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear near Bald Head yesterday morning. No further news from her. Our batteries struck a blockader on Saturday evening three times—supposed to be the same one.

OUTRAGEOUS.—This morning the butchers of this city put up the price of beef to three dollars a pound. When will their avaricious dispositions be satisfied? How can the people stand to be thus ground down? There is no necessity or reason for the advance, and some steps should be taken to lower the figures. It can be done, and should be at once.—*Atlanta Appeal.*

What would the *Appeal* say to our butchers, who this morning put the price of beef to *four* dollars a pound? We are an enterprising people here and are determined to keep ahead—*in prices!*—*Wilmington Journal.*

We condole with our Atlanta and Wilmington friends, but we can't see how it could be otherwise when three fourths of the people seem disposed to have more money than they have got. We have no such troubles on the beef question in Raleigh, for to the best of our knowledge and belief it has been nearly a month since there was any of the article in the market. We have, however, a pretty good supply of other luxuries, such as potatoes, peas, rice, a little bacon and so on—enough, too, we trust, until more is made.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly; and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CONFEDERATE money on hand at the North State Iron and Brass Works, Burns' old stand. A few No. 1 Watches, open and hunting cases, English and Swiss works, all in good running order.

Apply soon, at the above named place, to J. W. COLE, who has been a practical watchmaker.

March 1-4t*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864. NO. 101.

From the Mississippian.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE NORTH.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is of the opinion that old Abe's pretensions to a new lease of power are to be strongly contested in the forthcoming canvass for the Presidency. There is, it says, a movement on foot to bring out Fremont; and the movement is so formidable, and at the same time so novel, that it is likely to interfere seriously with the plans of Lincoln. The "path-finder" is sharply after the Illinois baboon.

A short time ago, the *Enquirer* informs us, it was given out that Fremont would be a candidate whether Lincoln received the nomination of the regular Republican convention or not. It is believed, however, in the North, among the best informed circles, that Lincoln will be re-nominated. If so, and the high priest of the "woodly-horse" faction concludes to measure lances with the Ape, the chances for the success of the regular Democratic conservative party will be largely increased, if not rendered almost certain.

The Southern people cannot be indifferent to this contest. In it is involved the question of speedy peace or interminable war. Nothing is more certain than the fact that the success of Lincoln would continue the war four years longer. Every act of his administration commits him to the war—he could not end it if he would. With his success, the war can end only in our subjugation.

Between Lincoln and Fremont there seems very little difference. The one acts upon the principle that it is better to do a thing than to talk about it. Fremont represents that portion of Northern fanatics who believe that this country was made for niggers—that niggers are fully as good as white men, if not a little better.

Lincoln, in his "amnesty" proclamation, does not object to any "arrangement" which the former loyal owners of niggers may make consistent with the condition of each, granting always the perfect freedom of the slave. Fremont, we presume, is not satisfied unless the whip is placed in the negro's hand to lash his former master to the corn-field. In other words, he would reverse the order of the races, and make white men work for negroes awhile. This kind of logic is eminently orthodox with the ultra abolitionists, who look to Fremont as the slave's Messiah. It is regarded by them as only simple justice and righteous retribution.

As between these two worthies, we of the South can have very little preference. If they get up a Kilkenny cat fight, we can afford to look on with as much coolness and relish as old England now regards a similar struggle between the North and the South.

But the hopes of the country, both North and South, are, in a great measure, dependent upon the success of the conservative, anti-abolition, anti-fanatical party of the North; and it should be, and doubtless is, the aim of all Southern patriots to foster and strengthen this party as much as possible. The Vallandighams, the Woods, the Brights, the Pierces, and others in the same catalogue, should be assured that all our sympathies are with them in their struggle against the galling despotism sought to be inflicted upon them as well as us. That we recognize in them the friends of humanity—the friends of good government.

With the sovereignty of the States, and stern opposition to coercion engrafted on their platform as cardinal principles, there could be no difficulty in negotiating terms of peace. The great principle that all just governments rest upon the consent of the governed, is acknowledged by them, and constitutes the main feature of their hostility to Lincoln and his destructive adherents. This acknowledgment is quite sufficient to enlist our warmest wishes in their behalf.—And in the events of their triumph, their own doctrine would compel them to recognize our separate nationality, unless we "consented" to go back into the Union.

With the division of the Abolition party into two factions, under Lincoln and Fremont, the chances for the Democratic party would be for the best, and unless the leaders of that party are weakened by the apathy or senseless opposition of Southern politicians, they will be very apt to succeed. Let us, then, not be guilty of a similar folly, which fourteen or fifteen months ago spurned the overtures of a powerful combination in the Northwestern States looking to the advancement of mutual interest and mutual conciliation. Rather let the friends of liberty and State sovereignty in the North realize that we have at least a fellow-feeling with them against the fanaticism generated in New England and now represented by such political harlequins as Lincoln and Fremont.

A BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.—It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recess of his chamber.

But a darker night was abroad upon the earth. A moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men, like the cold, inefficient shining of a distant star. The immorality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations to heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery?

It was at this period that two forms of etherial mould hovered over the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some embassy of love. The one was of majestic statue, and in the well-formed limbs, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upwards, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavillion, while on her left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower, when moistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eye scanned the air with ardent but varying glances. Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with exultant songs the ascending Star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek, unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by it was rumored that the stranger worked miracles; and the blind saw, the dumb spoke, and the dead lived at his touch; that when he commanded, the ocean moderated its chafing tide, and the very thunders articulated he was the Son of God.—Envy assailed him with the charge of sorcery, and the voice of the impious judges condemned him to death.—Slowly and thickly guarded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to the earth. But Faith leaned upon his arm, and Hope dipping her pinions in his blood mounted to the skies.

YANKEE LANDING AT DARIEN.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 4th says:

There is a rumor to day, said to have been brought by passengers on the Gulf road last evening, that the Yankees were landing in considerable force yesterday at Darien. If this be true, the object is probably a raid on the Gulf Railroad. They will find such a movement a dangerous one.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIDENDS are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.

March 7-12M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

TO MILL-OWNERS, &C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH AN EXPERIENCE of thirty years in the different branches of the business, offers his services to repair Stationary Engines and Boilers and other machinist and boiler works in the country. Address V. A. FROST,

March 7-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

COOK WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR FOR the balance of the year, a good Cook and Washer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 7-tf

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPS permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

E. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
March 1-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING at February term, 1864, of Wake County Court duly appointed and qualified as administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands of every kind against his said intestate to him for payment duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also given that as administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, Samuel D Morgan, dec'd, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in boxes and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, household and kitchen furniture and other articles on a credit of twelve months. Bond with approved securties will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold; and at the same time and place I shall offer for hire a number of negro slaves of my said intestate until the 25th of December next. Bond with approved securties will be required of the hirer.

March 4-td WILLIAM LAWS.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which *the highest price* will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs. Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.

S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.
Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1864. 17—3w.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily causes delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL concerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1864. Alley King and others vs. John King, Executor of Samuel Vines, Sr. and others. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Taylor and wife Betsy, Jacob Horn and wife Polly, Sam'l Vines, W. R Horn, Benj. Debose and wife Sarah, against Jacob Horn as guardian to Samuel Horn, an infant, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina *Standard*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to appear and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

G. A. DANCY, c. c. c.
Feb 23, 1864. Feb 23-2w

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

AT A MEETING OF FORTY-TWO OF THE MAGistrates of this county it was ordered that a called Court to be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, to attend to important Court business and a full attendance of all the Magistrates is earnestly requested.

J. J. PERRELL, C. C. C.

March 1-3t
Confederate copy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, N. C., May 8, 1863.

I HAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Parties having ores or lead in quantities will please apply at once. Will give a good price for the same. Also to purchase 2,000 lbs of LEAD.

THOS. GOOD, Capt. & A. D.
Ordnance of Columbus.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE, 30 HORSE Power, in good running order, good belts, and two good circular saws. Apply to SAMUEL PATE, Goldsboro', N. C. Confederate money taken in payment.

March 4-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convenient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOS. T. CANNON,
March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE PINE PIANO AND ONE GROVER & BAker's Sewing Machine. Apply to

WM. B. EDMUNDSON,
March 3-1w High Point, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELling House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HANNEBERRY,
Feb 2-1m Windsor, N. C.

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

Office Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1864.

ALL OUTSTANDING CHECKS, GIVEN BY ME, must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the now existing currency, at the present value, as expressed on its face.

Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends heretofore declared are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next, or the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to such Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the then existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency. J. W. THOMPSON,
March 7-42tw1t Treasurer.

Raleigh Confederate and Petersburg Express publish twice in daily and once in weekly, and send bills receipted to office W. & W. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 109.

A DIVIDEND OF 1½ PER CENT. ON THE CAPital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders on the 15th inst., in Confederate currency.

March 4-3t* J. G. BURR, Cashier.

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them or my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

R. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.

Feb 16-5teow

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Feb 25,-1864. Feb 25-2w

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency.

W. W. VANS, Treas'r.

March 5-3tawtlA

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 24-tf

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence, in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Was dressed only in dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

H. R. BRYAN.

Jan 20-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	30 00
Four days	5 00	One month	40 00
Five days	6 00	Two months	72 00
		Three months	100 00

Three lines, or less, or less than a square, and all advertisements not specified will be charged the same. All orders should be marked with the number of days a notice will be inserted, otherwise they will be published until forbid and charged the regular fee for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement, or advertisements, and all other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Capt James Thousant, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus M Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G K W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L B Kimore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Creger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Wd A Palmer, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leasburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Roxboro mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 9.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 2 a m. Western mail closes daily at 2 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 2 p m. Augusta mail closes at 2 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leasburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 1 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 a m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.

OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.

NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.

GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,

Feb 26-1d Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon K. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Hoxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,

Feb 23-4d Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and 20 from Salisbury, containing 6 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x16 feet, a good fire-place to each room. Double brick kitchen and other out-buildings.

Post-master particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER, in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 12-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

Jan 14-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

Jan 28-tf

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864

Confederate Notes.

Of all denominations will be taken at the *Progress Office* until the 20th day of March, 1864, for advertising and subscription, or in payment of any of our new debts on our books. We have several thousand dollars due us for work done at Newbern, all of which, whether in notes or coupons, we shall be glad to receive in Confederate notes before the day and date above mentioned.

We don't see how any one who refuses the script of the government can claim to be a friend to the Southern cause, and yet many of the peculiar champions of those in power not only refuse to take it in payment of debts, but will not sell their surplus for it.

We shall take the old issue till the last of March, after which time we shall receive and pay out whatever the government may choose to issue as currency. Show your faith by your works.

The Governorship.

We will not object to publishing good tempered, respectful communications from the friends of Governor Vance or Mr. Holden, but as an independent journalist, and with no desire or disposition to assail either of these gentlemen, we cannot and will not pursue the one and make war on the other. Our position in reference to the war and in favor of the employment of all legitimate means to bring it to an honorable termination is well known, but we have never been the organist of any man or party, in the strict political sense, and we hope never to be—certainly not when we should have to choose between two gentlemen whom we esteem and admire.

The friends of each can be heard through our columns as long as the discussion is respectful and just, but as we will assail neither of them ourself we will not allow others to do it through the medium of our paper.

Look to the Farms.

Now is the time says the Lynchburg *Republican*, for Farmers to take advantage of the fine weather, and work with energy and a will in preparing for a crop of food. It depends upon them to a great extent, how our army will fare during the coming campaign, which bids fair to be the culminating period of the war. Speed the plow early and late. Let hands and horses take the necessary rest, but no more. There should be no idlers at home now. Large numbers of negroes are accumulated in the towns and cities, who should be put to work in raising food.—They are now consumers as well as idlers, doing more towards putting up prices of food and necessaries than any class of people in the whole country. They are found with an abundance of money, and having no care for the future, pay any price for what tempts their appetites. The necessity for all the labor that can be put upon farm work is too apparent to need argument. Let the owners of idle slaves in the cities offer the use of them to the farmers for a pro rata of the crop made, and let every farmer profitably employ all the labor he can on his land. As the *Enquirer* well says:

"With the early Spring, there comes a duty to those out of the army, as well as to the gallant defenders of the country. That duty is diligent labor to raise supplies for food for man and beast. Let there be early and late planting of corn, taking the chances of all seasons; plant large supplies of vegetables; give the ground all kinds of seeds; and then strain every effort to make the most out of mother earth. This is the duty of those out of the army—a duty second only in importance to that of the army. Well performed by every farmer, an enemy more dangerous than those commanded by Meade or Grant will be defeated, and the overthrow of Lincoln's hirelings no longer a matter of doubt.

Gen. D. H. Hill.

We have already noticed the report that this distinguished veteran has been assigned to duty at Charleston, which report we now see from a Columbia paper is confirmed. Gen. Hill has many devoted friends, and the abuse that has been heaped upon him is an evidence that he has some enemies; but in our opinion the Confederacy has no braver or more gallant officer and our cause no more determined defender. We have never had a better commander on our coast, and we would gladly see him here again should it please the authorities to send him.

We can assure the Charlestonians they need not fear that city will fall by treachery or cowardice while Hill commands the men who stand by the guns. The Columbus *Guardian* says:

"Our citizens were much gratified on Saturday by the appearance of Gen. D. H. Hill among us. His arrival elicited many remarks expressive of the high admiration in which he is held. From the day of Big Bethel, when the Beast felt his power, his covenanter blood, like that of his near connection, Stonewall Jackson, has shone conspicuous. The Presbyterian stock now, as in the civil wars of England, makes good fighting material. Gen. Hill has illustrated it on the Peninsula, at the Seven Pines, before Boonsboro—where, with his single corps he withstood the shock, of McClellan's army, 180,000 strong, and held it in check until reinforcements arrived from Harper's Ferry—and in all the battles of the Northern army in which he has been engaged; and last, and not least, on the glorious field of Chickamauga.

If his stay could have been prolonged, our people would have been happy to have testified their regard for him. He left in the afternoon train for Charleston, where he has been assigned for duty. His presence will be welcome to the people of South Carolina."

We are glad to see that Major C. C. Blacknall, 28d N. C. T., for some time past confined in Northern prisons, has been paroled and arrived in Richmond. Major Blacknall is a gallant officer and a most affable and agreeable gentleman, as all who patronized Kittrell's Springs previous to the war are aware, and we congratulate him on his arrival in Dixie. We published some most interesting letters from him, written during the Pennsylvania campaign, in which, up to the time of his capture, he figured conspicuously.

Gen. Meade, in a late speech at Philadelphia reported the losses in the "Great Army of the Potomac," (Yankee,) at 100,000 men since the 1st March, 1861—in killed and wounded.

Yankees at Large.

We learn that a gentleman connected with the Quartermaster's Bureau at this place was captured by guerrillas, from a squad of paroled prisoners [illegible] Tuesday night. We suppose these men escaped from a squad being sent to Americus, Ga. They will no doubt attempt to make their way through the country to Washington, Plymouth or Newbern, and all persons, citizens as well as soldiers, should be on the lookout for them and arrest them if possible. With ordinary vigilance but few of the number will be able to escape. The Home Guard of Johnston should make it their especial duty to look after them.

We have already noticed that a portion of Longstreet's force was at Greenville, Tennessee, about 60 miles west of Asheville. The Asheville *News* of the 3d says of his movements:

"A portion of Gen. Longstreet's forces were at Greenville, and the General himself was there a few days since. We have learned in the last day or two that his hosts were moving, but in what direction, or for what object, it is not necessary to state. He will be found at the right place at the right time.

It is reliably reported that there are twenty-two hundred cases of small pox in Knoxville, and very few Federal soldiers except sick ones."

If we mistake not Longstreet's veteran corps will be heard of in a new field a little later in the Spring—perhaps about the time the dogwoods get in full bloom.

Of a late raid in our mountains the *News* says:

"A column of Federal cavalry have been in a "rampage" through two of our western counties, Clay and Cherokee. Col. Palmer is after them, but we have not learned whether he has been able to obtain an interview."

Cannot the Home Guard of these mountain counties so harrass these marauders as to keep them away?

The 800 men and 60 officers sent to City Point by the Federal authorities have arrived in Richmond, and Commissioner Ould has sent down a batch of Yankees in exchange. Now this is much more sensible than for the Federals to be penning our men like sheep or swine at Point Lookout and the Confederate authorities transporting the Yankee prisoners across the country to Americus, and we do hope that the common sense which has effected the exchange of 800 will prevail till all are exchanged. Much latitude is allowed red tape and effete imbecility, but men who are led forth to fight the battles of a country have a right to demand that the rules that prevail among Christian nations shall apply to them when captured. There was but little trouble in the matter of exchange until the Yankees commenced fighting niggers, and if the first threat of our authorities had been carried out as to negroes in arms and the officers commanding them, we don't know if it would not all have been for the better.

For the Progress.

MR. EDITOR:—Knowing that you are disposed to do justice by the candidates now announced for Governor of this State, I ask the privilege of occasionally expressing the views of that large class of our fellow-citizens known as *the people*, among whom I class myself a very humble member. There is one fact apparent to all, the *politicians* no longer control public sentiment in North-Carolina, and there is a unanimity and a fixedness of purpose on the part of the masses to *vote* for no one who does not embody and represent the true Conservative principles of our people. They have been deceived in reposing their confidence in those they thought would stand firm in defence of their rights and liberties, and are mortified to find that the men of their choice have not had the moral courage to stand by the principles upon which they were elected.

There is no disguising the fact that the people have a standard-bearer in whom they repose implicit confidence—one who has stood by them with a firmness and moral courage that, is sublime to behold in this day of selfishness and peculation—one for whom the people intend to vote with an unanimity unexampled in our good old State. I need not add that the people have long since made up their minds to cast their suffrages for W. W. HOLDEN, the patriot, statesman and Christian gentleman, who, if elected, "will do every thing in his power to promote the interest, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace."

VOX POPULI.

Vice President Stephens in Augusta.

We are glad to see that Georgia's great statesman and one of the South's great champions of constitutional liberty is slowly recovering his health, being able to visit Augusta on business. We find the following in the *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Saturday last:

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE TO VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, our distinguished and venerated Vice President, is in the city, and is the guest of Dr. Patterson. Last night a very pleasant little affair occurred. Mr. Stephens was complimented with a serenade by the Palmetto Band. Quite a number of citizens gathered at the residence of Dr. P.—there would have been many more had it been more generally known what was to come off—and after the band had played several stirring airs, loud calls were made for Mr. Stephens, who appeared and made a few remarks. He thanked the people most cordially for this evidence of their regard for him as a citizen and as an official; said the whole affair was quite a surprise to him; that this visit to our city was one of business; and that his feeble health would not permit his making any extended remarks, especially in the open air; but he held out the promise that at some future day he would, if desired, address the citizens upon the great questions of constitutional liberty, the condition of the country, &c. Again thanking the citizens for this impromptu expression of their esteem. Mr. Stephens retired amid loud cheers.

The Vice President has been ill for some time past, but it is to be hoped he is now permanently recovering, and that he may long be spared to participate in the counsels of the nation.

FROM NASSAU.—By a late arrival we received, through the kind attention of our correspondent at Nassau, the *Bahama Herald* of the 27th February.—The paper before us contains no news of importance, but we copy an article which handles Lincoln's government without gloves. The article to which we allude is one of some length but well worth a careful perusal.

There is a rumor that Gen. Beauregard is about to be transferred to the army of the West. So says the Mobile *Advertiser*.

Quite a lot of Shad made their appearance in this city yesterday and were sold readily at $10 to $20 a pair. As the season advances we hope they will get much lower.

From the Bahama Herald, Feb. 27.]

Is It War.

The United States [illegible] career of [illegible] which seems to [illegible] principles of public [illegible] rights, have marked the course of that power since the beginning of that unhappy and hopeless struggle in which she is engaged. Recognising no duties towards other nations, acknowledging no restraint in public or private [illegible] the bandit and the pirate, Arrogance in her cabinet, outrage in her navy, [illegible] has at length consummated the most reckless criminal that the civilized world has ever seen. The case of the Saxon is a salient illustration of these facts.—It is the natural sequence of the course the U. S. Government has pursued and of the principles on which it has acted.

The British ship Saxon sailed from Cape Town with a cargo of goods purchased in that market. The goods had been sold there for account of the C. S. ship-of-war Alabama, by which cruiser they had been captured from an enemy's vessel. The U. S. ship-of-war Vanderbilt arriving soon afterwards at Cape Town, and learning the circumstances, immediately sailed in pursuit of the Saxon, overhauled her at sea, and sent a prize crew on board. The officers of the Saxon, knowing the illegal and unjustifiable nature of the Vanderbilt's conduct, showed a disposition to resist. In the partial conflict which ensued, the first officer of the Saxon was killed. The prize crew then took possession of the vessel, and brought her to the port of New York.

This is a mere statement of facts, without exaggeration; without rhetorical adornment. But the simple and passionate recital is enough to thrill the blood of every Englishman in his veins. We hope it will be enough to convince our government that forbearance towards such a power as the United States must degenerate into cowardice, and magnanimity into weakness, if this outrage be suffered to pass without the appropriate atonement.

We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by a superfluous argument of this case. It is enough to state that the cargo of the Saxon was a purely British cargo, covered by the British flag, and, in law, secure against interruption, whatever might have been its origin; that the capture of the Federal merchantman was a legitimate capture made by a vessel recognized as a cruiser belonging to a belligerent power; that the property when thus captured became prize of war, and, as such, could be legally sold in any market of the world; that its transfer, under these circumstances, to British ownership conferred a full and valid title to the purchaser, and, on every principle of public law, and municipal law, gave it immunity against re-capture. In the eyes of the civilized world the case of the Saxon is from beginning to end, nothing more, or less than a record of piracy and murder. It cannot be asserted that modern history may be searched in vain for a parallel to the profligate wickedness of this atrocious outrage upon the British flag. It is true that in former times, when rival European nations struggled for maritime supremacy, belligerents have sometimes asserted untenable claims, and have occasionally violated the rights of neutrals, or perverted the recognized principles of international law. Paper blockades, the right of search, the right of impressment grew out of the violent conflicts which characterized the beginning of the century. But these extraordinary claims were never recognized as founded on public law. They were admitted to be, what in truth they were—the offspring of the unrestrained passions and the unmitigated animosities which marked the age. The United States, assuming a championship of the freedom of the seas, denounced them, refused to tolerate them, and risked a war in defiance of them. Since that day they have been abandoned by the whole world. The mild and beneficent principles of international right reasserted themselves, and, by the provisions of the Treaty of Paris were formally incorporated into the law of nations. Paper blockades were abolished; it was decided that a blockade to be real, must be effective; that the neutral flag covers the cargo, except contraband of war; and that neutral goods, except contraband of war, are safe in enemy's vessels. These stipulations were accepted by all the maritime powers of Europe; and the United States, while declining an additional clause with reference to privateering, rather ostentatiously declared that these were the principles which she had always proclaimed, and by which she had uniformly been guided.

It could scarcely have been anticipated that within only a very few years, the United States would not only wilfully violate, but openly denounce these salutary principles; that she would defy the accepted public law of the world; that she would deride and repudiate every one of the doctrines of which she had once constituted herself the champion, and which civilized nations have concurred in establishing, as a safeguard of their rights, and as a mitigation of the evils of war. It could scarcely have been expected that "the best government the world ever saw" would go back to the worst doctrines the world ever heard; or that "the most enlightened people" would so soon commit the darkest acts. These acts—the case of the Saxon being the latest of an infamous series—should attract the attention of all maritime nations, and especially of England. They involve a question, the solution of which ought not to be longer delayed,—whether one people shall be permitted persistently to override the principles of justice and of international right; to violate the solemnly sanctioned public law of the world, and to defy, with every species of insult, and contumely and outrage, the wishes and the views of all other nations.—Causes far less important have often led to formidable leagues and combinations among European powers—to the League of Cambray against Venice; to the alliance against the House of Austria; to the War of the Spanish Succession; to the Confederations against Napoleon; to the War in the Crimea.—The manner in which the United States conducts the war against the South is likewise an outrage on every principle of decency.—a flagrant violation of the rules of warfare recognized among civilized nations. It is a shining but a ridiculous commentary on the pretensions of a people which claims all the liberty and most of the enlightenment of the world. Historians will record, perhaps, with wonder, that all the vices of old nations are faithfully copied by the youngest, and that the crimes of the worst governments in the world are reproduced with tenfold intensity under the best. If Russia can point with admiration to the atrocities of Suwarrow, America can describe with exultation the butcheries of McNeil; if Austria can astonish the world with Haynau, America could boast of her Generals; and France of her Bastile, America can pride herself on Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; if the comparatively feeble tyranny of Russia could confiscate ten thousand estates in Poland, the magnificent despotism of the United States can provide by law for the spoliation of over a million proprietors, and of the entire real and personal property of nearly two millions of families.

For the sake of humanity, for the sake of Christianity, for the sake of our boasted civilization, it is unfortunate that Europe cannot intervene to put a stop to the system of organized assassination and robbery to which the government of the United States [illegible] the plainest dictates of law. It is true that, in the honor of the British name, England and Europe, a few years ago, put down the King of Naples and his vermin. But this was, though an honorable [illegible] act, [illegible] Europe may look, approved upon the ghastly [illegible] [illegible] by the American continent; but as long as [illegible] rights are untouched, as long as her interests are unimpaired, she may not interfere—not though bonds be devastated, cities burned, fields desolated; though men be murdered, and women imprisoned; though gallant and heroic people submit to extermination rather than to conquest. All this is necessary perhaps of the evidence required in order to show whether the North can really subdue the South.

But the manner in which the government of the United States wages war on the sea, brings forward questions of a very different nature. Here not alone the Southern Confederacy is attacked; but the whole world. Not alone the rights of humanity are infringed, but the laws of nations are invaded. The [illegible] committed on the sea by the U. S. naval commanders are acts of war not against their immediate adversaries; but against all other maritime powers. As such, they ought to be construed and accepted. To submit to them longer would be a parody on magnanimity, and a mockery of forbearance. It would debase us in our own esteem and degrade us in the eyes of the world. It would be an abdication of right; an enthronement of wrong. It would be a surrender of the freedom of the seas into the keeping of a power who has shown that the only liberty she understands is the liberty to oppress; and that the only right she respects is the right to rob.—The time has come to teach this presumptuous and arrogant nation to exhibit at least a decent respect for the rights and privileges of others. The time has come when, while maintaining the honor of the British flag and the dignity of the British name, we may give practical effect to the humane and beneficent interpretations of international law sanctioned and declared by the Treaty of Paris.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

We have the Mobile *Register* of the 2nd March from which we make some extracts relative to the expedition of Sherman.

THE CAMPAIGN—THE RESULT.

DEMOPOLIS, February 26, 1864.

The grand campaign under General Sherman, announced in the Yankee papers of several weeks past, to consist of 70,000 men to move in three columns, successively from Vicksburg, West Tennessee, and Huntsville, Ala., to sweep through the cotton States of Mississippi and Alabama, break up their railroads, destroy their grain and manufactures, and capture and reduce their capitals, has been brought to grief.

The commanding General of this Department, while deficient in troops, seems not to have been wanting in tact, energy, skill or judgment. The plans of the astute Sherman seem to have been comprehended and baffled, his movements broken down, and his army forced to retreat. Sherman left Vicksburg with 45,000 men, 10,000 of whom were sent up the Yazoo; the rest marched in one column through Jackson into the heart of Mississippi. This was composed chiefly of infantry and artillery. This column was first confronted by the cavalry commanded by Gen. S. D Lee, then by the small infantry force at the disposal of the commanding General.—After crossing Pearl river, Lee's cavalry was thrown upon its flanks and rear, and with such success as to prevent all foraging.

The stores in depot on all the railroads between Pearl river and the Tombigbee were sent east, and the whole of the rolling stock of those roads was placed beyond the enemy's reach. This being accomplished, the commanding General placed his infantry on the east side of the Tombigbee, to defend the crossings, and concentrated the whole of his cavalry on the enemy's second column from West Tennessee, which had now moved.

This column, which consisted of cavalry and mounted infantry 10,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Smith, had been held in observation by General Forrest. It was charged, first with the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad above Meridian, and the large accumulation of Government grain in the prairies; then with the duty of foraging and subsisting the infantry from Vicksburg. To crush it was to crush the expedition.

So soon as it moved, Gen. Forrest, under orders, moved after it, and threw his command between it and Gen. Sherman. Gen. Lee was ordered, by forced marches, to join Forrest, who was further reinforced by a cavalry command under General Ruggles and the Mississippi State troops under Major General Gholson. This combination accomplished the object. The Yankee General Smith immediately fell back and attempted to escape. He was pressed by Gen. Forrest, overtaken and attacked at Okolona, and after a day's desperate fighting was thoroughly routed, one hundred and fifty of his command were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and six pieces of artillery captured.

Gen. Sherman, finding his cavalry cut off, fell back towards the Mississippi, and at the last accounts was being pursued by the cavalry of Gen. Lee, while Gen. Smith was flying before the pursuit of General Forrest.

Thus has terminated one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war, brought to naught by the courage and enterprise of our troops and the skill and judgment of the Commander-in-Chief.

OBSERVER.

THE YANKEES AT ABERDEEN.

A gentleman from Mississippi informs us that Grierson's savages actually reached Aberdeen, as heretofore reported, but Gen. Forrest got there nearly as soon as they did, and prevented their doing much damage. He pursued them to Starksville, where he succeeded in heading them off—his brigades being scattered so as to check them at all points. They then commenced their retreat, and were overtaken again at Okolona, whipped there, and pursued to the neighborhood of Pontotoc. There they were soundly thrashed, and Gen. Gholson took up his pursuit.

FORT POWELL.

We learn that this work was subjected Monday to the fiercest bombardment that the fiery wrath of the Yankee fleet was capable of delivering. Over five hundred shot and shell were aimed at it, and the result was, literally, "nobody hurt." Not so on the other side, however, for our informant, who was present, states that three of the enemy's ships were hit and crippled, and drew out of the fight. Commander Farragut, we repeat, can "peg away"—we think he is bound to get the worst of it in the end.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. POLK.

Gen. Polk has issued a congratulatory order from his headquarters at Demopolis, Feb. 26, as follows:

The Lieutenant General commanding offers his congratulations to the army on the successful termination of the campaign just closed.

The cheerfulness with which the troops have borne the fatigues and inconveniences of the march, and their ready acquiescence in the orders directing their movements, have entitled them to the highest commendation. To the firmness and good conduct of the men and the skill and judgment of their officers in checking the enemy's march, the Commanding General is indebted for securing the public stores and depriving the enemy of the use of the railroads and other facilities for foraging and subsistence. The concentration of our cavalry on his column of cavalry from West Tennessee, formed the turning point of the campaign. That concentration broke down his only means of subsistence for infantry. His column was defeated and routed, and his whole force compelled to make a hasty retreat. Never did a grand campaign, inaugurated with such pretension, terminate more ingloriously. With a force three times that which was opposed to its advance, they have been defeated and driven to leave the field with a loss of men, small arms and artillery. Both of their columns are [illegible] [illegible] cavalry

The Lieutenant General commanding offers his grateful thanks to the whole army, and trusts that this opening campaign of the new year may be the earnest of the successes which await us in the future.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Polk.

AN ESCAPED OFFICER.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday says:

We are glad to welcome to Dixie and liberty, Capt. S. S. Bell, of Bell's Arkansas regiment, Fagan's brigade, Price's division, Trans-Mississippi army. Capt. Bell is one of the officers, who, after being confined as a prisoner on Johnson's Island, escaped from the cars while being conveyed to Baltimore and Point Lookout. He has found his way here, no matter how, and we are glad to chronicle the fact for the information of his friends.

The *Mississippian* states that the proprietors of the *Southern Republic*, at Columbus, Miss., feel somewhat uneasy at the proximity of the Yankees before Forrest met them, shipped their material on a raft, and at last accounts were floating down the Tombigbee. Evidently it was the bid wacers of the Tombigbee. Evidently it was the purpose to keep the *Republic* "afloat."

OBITUARY.

Died, at Pittsboro', on the 26th of Feb. last, Mrs. ELIZA ALICE HAUGHTON, wife of John H. Haughton, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Thomas Hill, aged 28 years.

The writer of this was intimately acquainted with the deceased, having been for some time an inmate of her house, and a member of her family. He knew her in all the relations of wife, mother, friend and mistress, and knowing her, would do injustice to his own feelings and to his appreciation of her virtues, if her life and character did not receive from him more than a passing notice. She was a "stayer at home," industrious and careful in the management of her domestic affairs, hospitable and kind. No lady presided at her table with more grace and dignity, and as a house-keeper she had no superior. Her care as a mistress was proved by the appearance of her dependents, and the attachment they felt for her person. She was blessed with a large family of children, and the pains she took to instill into their minds correct principles and pure thoughts that she might make them useful as well as ornamental members of society, was worthy all praise and consequently she had the confidence and love of her children to a most unusual extent, and she esteemed it their chief joy to minister to her comfort and happiness. Ever ready to exhort them to the performance of duty, she would not suffer her anxious fears or overflowing affection to come between them and duty. In the last letter she ever wrote to one of her sons in the army, after alluding to her disappointment in not seeing him Christmas, she adds: "But I would not have you, my son, to think that I am not willing, for you to be in the army when your country needs your services." Although their comfort was her care, their absence from home, her great grief, she was willing if need be to give them up and made it her pleasure to encourage them in the cheerful performance of their duty. She had lived with her husband twenty seven years and through all that time she was the same modest, truthful, loving Christian wife. It was never inconvenient for her to minister to her husband's comfort, and she identified herself completely with him. His friends were her friends, his interest and happiness hers. In affliction she was his stay and comfort, and as the cloud was passing away she saw and pointed out to him the first rays of light and hope. Truthful and sincere herself, she never heard or uttered a slander. She possessed all the frankness of a child, and her good sense and strength of character made her whole family to be dependent on her. Her death was very sudden, the messenger came when no one expected him. She had no time to bid farewell to the loved ones who surrounded her, but it was not needful for the stricken ones, husband and children, knew that the lamp was full of oil, and that when the cry came, "behold the bridegroom cometh, go you out to meet him," that it was trimmed and lighted, and that it is now shining in the courts of Heaven. The loss to her family is irreparable. "May God remember them in mercy and sanctify His fatherly correction to them, comfort them with a sense of His goodness, lift up His countenance upon them and give them peace through Jesus Christ our Lord."

M.

To the People of North-Carolina.

In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "of the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

W. W. HOLDEN.

March 4 td

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till after election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Orange County.

It is announced that Capt. J. W. LATTA'S friends have concluded to run his name at the pending election for a seat in the House of Commons. If any man in our county is worthy the confidence of the citizens, it surely is Capt. Latta, for it is certain that no man has exhibited more determined zeal and patriotism in this revolutionary struggle than he. From the getting up of his company to the present time, he has stood manfully at his post without showing a shadow of flinching. In the field his manly bearing, consistent spirit, and rigid attention to duty, has won for him both respect and the highest confidence of officers and men; and we say that the offices of high responsibility have to be filled, that it is due to ourselves that we fill them with true men, and not those who have yet to be tried, especially men who have hitherto stood back, taking no part nor hand in the bloody war, but rather avoiding it by all manner of means. The citizens owe such men no patronage.

Capt. Latta is an able-bodied man, so are the other candidates; ergo, that can be nothing against him. He has been at the wheel ever since the commencement of the struggle, and his friends intend to try to elect him and give him a little resting spell from the arduous duties of the active campaign; and if he should fortunately be elected, it will leave a vacancy that probably one of his opponents could fill if they should then be at all inclined to fight. Our noble Chief Executive was taken right out of the front ranks by his friends and put in his chair, and why may we not do so again in the case of Capt. Latta? Come out, fellow-countrymen, and let us place a true and tried soldier in our Legislature.

MANY CITIZENS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ORANGE COUNTY:—I announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the pending election. I have not had an opportunity of meeting with you since the commencement of the war, but I presume my position is well known. Should you see proper to elect me on the 18th of May, I will serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability.

February 24th, 1864-1t* J. W. LATTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, &C., THURSDAY, MARCH 10th 1864.

COMMENCING AT 11 O'CL'K A. M., IN FRONT OF our Sales room, we will sell to the highest bidder a large and well assorted lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Bureau's, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Devans, Chairs, Tables, Mahogany and Cane Bottom Rocking Chairs, Writing Desks and Carpets.

Quite a large lot of Crockery; consisting of plates, Cups and Saucers; among them a full gold China Tea Sett, Knives and Forks, Stone Jars, Jugs filled with vinegar; a lot of Tin Ware, Wash Tubs, Sad Irons, Parlor Stove Kettle, &c., together with a lot of Books and many other articles not enumerated.

March 8 1d CREDLE & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

TIN PLATE.

WE HAVE IN STORE FOR SALE 7 BOXES TIN PLATE, 14x20.

CREDLE & LITCHFORD, Commission Merchants.

ON SALE.

ABOUT 10,000 POUNDS OF NO. 1 SMOKING TOBACCO in papers, and the paper put up in boxes of 100 pounds each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM, Agent, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro'.

PHILLIPS & BOOKER.